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H our friends who fame us with manuscripts for publication with to him respected articles convened they must in all cases send staning for that partners. AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

The March of Truth.

Yesterday by a somewhat unexpected vote of 36 to 31 the Senate registered its august disapproval of the narrow canal two regular sessions every year, in June at sea level with locks to control the Pacific tides.

The Senate did well. It is learning. Some day, sooner or later, Senate or House, or both in concurrence, will dispose of the equally inadequate idea of a permanent lock canal at high level. If such a canal is not disposed of by legislative enactment the destructive forces of nature will do the business by sending along an earthquake.

Meanwhile the fact remains that although there may be vote after vote of theoretical interest in Congress concerning the type of canal, the progress of practical enlightenment will continue in extra session, a rare incident-does as experience accumulates and common sense permeates the gray matter of statesmanship.

The ultimate form of the American canal was not determined vesterday.

The Proposed Lengthening of the Term of Representatives.

There is no doubt that on Wednesday the House of Representatives would have approved by a two-thirds vote, as it repeatedly has, the proposal that United States Senators shall be chosen by a direct vote of the people had not the motion been coupled with a provision extending the term of members of the lower house to four years. The addendum was fatal to the success of the main proposal, and if it had been submitted separately would have been buried under an avalanche of negative

Ostensibly there are some precedents

in the history of parliaments for extending the term of members of the popular branch of our Federal Legislature, although, as we shall presently show, they are not really relevant. Since the accession of GEORGE I. the British House of Commons, previously triennial, has been nominally septennial. In France, under the Third Republic, the Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years. The members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies are chosen for five years. The statutory term of the members of the Reichstag, or lower house of the Parliament of the German Empire, was three years up to 1888; since then it has been five. The House of Representatives, or popular branch of the Landtag, or Prussian Parliament, was originally chosen for three years, but in 1888, as in the case of the Reichstag, the term was lengthened to five. In the Kingdom of Saxony the members of the lower chamber of the Landtag are elected for six years, one-third of the members, however, retiring every two years. The members of the popular branch of the Bavarian Landtag are also chosen for six years, the method of election being indirect. The same thing is true of the House of Deputies in Würtemberg, except that it is the outcome of direct universal suffrage. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the term of the popular assembly, which is elected by universal suffrage, though by indirect secret ballot, is four years, but one-half of the members must be chosen every two years. The House of Representatives, or popular branch of the Reichsrath or Parliament of Austria, is elected for six years. The Table of Deputies, or lower house of the Hungarian Diet, was formerly chosen for three years, but in 1886 the term was extended to five. Finally, in Switzerland the members of the National Council, the popular branch of the Federal Assembly, are elected for three

Evidently, on the surface of things, there are, as we have said, precedents enough for extending the term of our House of Representatives. The apparently favorable facts will not bear close scrutiny, however. Practically the terms of the lower houses in European parliaments are very much shorter than they are nominally; and in every instance but one the popular chambers are dissolvable without their own consent. It is notorious, for instance, that in Great Britain no Parliament lasts seven years as a matter of fact, but that, on the contrary, the term is in practice very much shorter, the two Houses being dissolvable at any moment by the King on the advice of his Prime Minister. In France, under the Constitution of 1875, Parliament may be dissolved by the President of the republic, provided he can obtain the assent of the Senate. As it happens, the prerogative has been exercised only once, namely, by President MACMAHON in 1877; but there it is, and it could be asserted in any emergency when the Executive could rely on the support of a majority of the Senators. The power of dissolution is exercised so frequently in Italy that the life of its Chamber of Deputies, nominally five years, is in reality nearer two. In Gerat any moment by the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, with the consent of the | They are the offenders and the chief Emperor. The power has been exercised on several memorable occasions-twice when the statutory term was only three years. In Prussia the King's power to dissolve the Landtag is unlimited, except Mr. BEVERIDGE fails to see how an by a provision requiring an election of added cost, which he estimates at six the House of Representatives to be held cents a head slaughtered, is to be dis-

must charge about \$3,000,000 a year to Not only has the power been frequently used, but sometimes, when the elections their profit and loss account. Mr. Bav-ERIDGE and Mr. Longs and others who have proved unfavorable to the Government, the new Landing has been distake their view may not be able to see solved before it met. It was but the how the packers will get that \$3,000,000 other day that we saw the Hungarian from the consuming public. Yet the Diet and the Austrian Reichsrath disprobability is that they will get it, and solved by Francia Joseph, the Emperorit is even probable that they will add King. In Saxony, Bayaria and Wilrtsmall fractions to selling prices all along emberg the popular chambers are all the line and get not merely \$3.000,000 dissolvable at the will of the sovereign, but considerably more than that, and as a matter of fact their terms are The people will pay, whether the Gov-9 00 in practice much shorter than might be

ernment or the packers are the distairsinferred from the Constitutions and the ing agents. As a matter of economy it 10 laws. In Switzerland there is naturally no provision for dissolving the Federal United States Transiery. The packers Assembly, because, subject only to the are little likely to shoulder what would positive mandate of the people through be a reduction of profits to the amount the initiative or referendum, it is muof 5 per cent, on a fundament of \$60,000,000. prome, the Executive of Federal Council being practically its executive committee, rather than an independent organ of the State, Yet, although the members of the National Council or popular chamber are chosen for three

years, they come fresh from the people,

because the Federal Assembly must hold

and December. In the case of every

other popular assembly to which we

have here referred, the members once

elected enter with scarcely any delay

upon their delegated functions. Every

newspaper reader knows how short the

interval is in the instances of the British

House of Commons, of the Reichstag, of

the Austrian Reichsrath and of the

French and Italian Chambers of Depu-

It will now be patent that these prece-

dents have no real bearing on our House

of Representatives, for two reasons:

first, a new Congress-unless convoked

not meet until about thirteen months

after the members of its House of Rep-

resentatives have been elected, although

during the interval the state of public

opinion may have been revolutionized.

In the second place, there exists under

our Constitution no power of dissolving

Congress, no matter how glaringly it

may fail to reflect the popular feeling of

obvious that the members of our House

of Representatives need to be brought

nearer to their constituencies, instead of

being pushed to a greater distance from

them. They could be brought nearer by a

Federal statute directing the first regu-

lar session of each Congress to be held

in the ensuing March instead of in the

December of the year following a gen-

The Good Name of a City.

Whether or not a city can sue its

defamers for libel is a question for the

lawyers, but any layman can under-

stand that the business interests of a

city may be seriously damaged by giv-

ing it a bad name and spreading the

impression that it is a dangerous and

Between 1890 and 1900 the population

of Paterson increased from 78,347 to

105,171, and to-day it must have 125,000

people. Most of them are engaged in

manufacturing. Paterson has the larg-

est silk mills in the United States, and its

manufactures include bridge castings.

locomotives, machinery, linen thread,

cotton goods and malt liquors. There is

probably more skilled labor in Paterson

than in any other city of its size in the

In spite of calamities of fire and flood

such as few cities have ever experienced.

Paterson can boast notable public im-

provements and utilities; broad, well

payed streets, two spacious parks, an

elaborate electric car system, and a public

soldiers' monument testifies to the pa-

triotism of Paterson men during the

civil war. Its hospitals, homes and

other charitable institutions are numer-

upon its public schools. It may not be

generally known, but Patersonians are

proud of their city, of its picturesque

site, its modern public buildings, its

handsome private residences, its enter-

prise and its steady and substantial

Paterson, therefore, has assets other

than its good name which are worth

defending against slander and defama-

tion. It was enough to be unfortunate,

almost more than the city could bear;

but pluck could prevail over hard luck.

To be persistently and cruelly lied about.

to have the finger of scorn pointed at

her by the sensationalists, to be made

a byword and a reproach, was at last

too much for Paterson. As an Ameri-

can city she has not had a square deal.

There has been a disposition in quarters

not disinterested to strike at her because

because it was safe, and to condemn

American cities are with Paterson in her

Mr. Lodge and the Packers.

Fish as well as meat is a food product

of importance to the American people.

Senator Lodge manfully and rightly

deprecates all of those practices of the

Chicago packers by which unwholesome

food is foisted upon an innocent and

confiding public; but the distinguished

Senator would seem to have forgotten

his struggle when the Pure Food bill

was under consideration to secure for

his constituents the right to use chem-

icals on their dried codfish instead of

the old fashioned salt which made

Gioucester codfish famous. These little

differences about gored oxen persist in

creeping in. It is also possible that

Publicist NEILL and Publicist REY-

NOLDS, by diligent searching, might find

a modicum of muck in the vicinity of

Upon the question of the payment of

the charges for inspection the minds of

agreement. The packers should pay.

beneficiaries of the inspection. We admit

that the packers may be made the dis-

bursing agents of the cost of inspection,

but they will not be the paymasters.

Cape Ann and T wharf.

demonstration against her slanderers.

undesirable place to live in.

eral election.

country.

progress.

the hour. In view of these facts, it is

Locks of Necrosary

Is Senator CuttoM so sure that the language of the Spooner act settled the question of type in favor of the perma-

nent lock canal at a high level? All that the Spooner act says about locks is that if the canal is built at Panama it "shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels" passing from

ocean to ocean. That is to say, if locks are necessary

locks there shall be. The origin of the expression "all necessary locks" appears in another part of the act. The Spooner law also provided for the construction of a canal by the Nicaragua route under certain circumstances. A canal by way of could not possibly be a sea level canal.

Hence the mention of locks. But the language of the Spooner act, dentical respecting necessary locks for the Panama route and for the alternative Nicaragua route, is taken directly from the Hepburn bill, passed by the House before the question of route came up to the Senate. The Hepburn bill was superseded by the Spooner act, so called. Concerning a route where locks were as indispensable as water itself this earlier measure had said: "Such canal shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brito."

Thus the sole reason why locks were mentioned at all with regard to Panama in the Spooner act is that they were mentioned with regard to the proposed Nicaragua canal, where they would have been indispensable.

To give to this accidental phrase any mandatory significance, as fixing deliberately the ultimate type of the canal and binding the President to build permanent locks at Panama anyway, is fatuous in the extreme.

Upper Broadway.

In the subjoined letter a fair question is propounded, and in answering it we shall give expression to the opinion of absolving them from blame for the colic every resident of New York familiar with the facts:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please take walk on Broadway from Fifty ninth street to 116th street and tell us if it is only our envious foreign feeling toward everything American that makes us consider that street shamefully ill kept. " Do you honestly think that a principal stree n any European city, big or little, would be kent so? Can you defend it? It would be, to use an American slang, the limit, think EUROPEANS. " NEW YORK, June 19."

Broadway from Fifty-ninth street to 116th street is a disgrace to the city, and has been since the beginning of the construction of the section of the subway beneath it. Its condition reflects the utmost discredit on all the city and borough library of 40,000 volumes. Its imposing authorities who have to do with the public highways. Particularly and specifically, the Mayor of New York, the President of Manhattan, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners and the Aldermen of Paterson spends \$300,000 a year the districts through which this once in this sentence, a, c, h and t have four different attractive thoroughfare runs invite the severest censure for the conditions that make it an eyesore and an affront to the

community. In no city, big or little, European or American, Asiatic or African, wherein xisted a proper and alert public sentiment, would a principal street be allowed to remain in upper Broadway's condition, and no "envious foreign feeling inspires" our correspondents. They share the natural disgust of every intelligent human being who sees the effect of neglect and inefficient administration in a public place.

The Intrusion of Lumpkin.

Who's LUMPKIN? A man of that name is, or thinks he is, a candidate for the post filled since 1895 by the Hon. BEN-JAMIN RYAN TILLMAN.

she was down, to give her a bad name LUMPKIN is a Colonel, but that tells her unheard. The sympathies of other us nothing. LUMPKIN'S uncle was a Chief Justice. That throws no light on Nephew LUMPKIN. LUMPKIN'S brother is or was a Judge of the State Supreme Court. How does that help us to a nearer view of Brother LUMPKIN? The grandfather of LUMPKIN was Governor of Georgia. How much closer do we get to the business and bosom of Grand-

son LUMPKIN thereby? Is LUMPKIN running on a grandfather's clause? Does he march with all the images of his illustrious relatives against Captain BEN, the idol of the Palmetto citizens who don't care to live on the imputed merit of their ancestors and have thrust from power the fine and frilled patricians that used to own and boss South Carolina?

LUMPKIN! In the name of hot pitch and pitchforks, who, whence, where and why is LUMPKIN?

Policemen's Threats.

Angered by the revival of the two platoon system, some of the patrolmen in the employ of the taxpayers are said to many the Reichstag may be dissolved | Senators Lodge and Beveridge are in | be threatening that they will "get even," and terrible indeed is the revenge they will visit on the city. They will not go on strike, or riot, or resign in a body, as a less ingenious body of men might do. Instead, they declare their intention to enforce rigidly, without fear or favor, every law on the statute books and every city ordinance in the code.

The far reaching consequences of such within sixty days, and a new Landtag | tributed over a forty dollar steer, and | action by the police scarcely need re-

to be called together within three months. he assumes, therefore, that the packers hearest. Every crook, blacklog, gambler and vagrant in the community will be compelled to quit his illegal calling, or go to jail, or leave the city. The Liquor Tax law will be enforced, the ordinance against street obstructions will be made effective, and a hundred other legislapeace and comfort of the community that are now dead letters will suddenly come to life:

THE SUN, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1906.

It is a most fearsome outlook. The decent, law abiding population of the town may be expected to call mass meetings to protest against these contemwould be cheaper to pay through the phited outrages on a free people.

> By the time we really know what the price of gas is the increased demand for the commodity to fill the halloons of the people for their trips to and from work will be so great that the exporation won't care much what it has to sell for.

It is high time that the Kinnan murder care be dramatized for the Bowery. It is so rich in the melodramatic elements that no tank or buzz saw or frightful precipies is necessary. There is the secret room full of treasure, the lost will, the sealed threat, the veiled woman, the dogs. The police are baffled and the Coroner has muttered I have it now" several times.

The sensationalist Monan is going to make an effort to accure the Democratic nomination for Governor, and in the even of failure in that effor will run as an independent candidate with the sup-port of T. W. Lawson and the temperance socie-ties.—Hartford Times.

TOMMY and Temperance? BUTIN and a perless State? Delightful times coming ! the show is according to programme. But why call the modest MORAN a sensational-Nicaragua must be a lock canal. It ist? He went to bed last night without shooting off an interview or a cannon cracker. Connecticut grudges this jewel to Massachusetta.

> The evidence that the Chicago packers tried to polson the "National Editorial Association" during the summer junket of that body is purely circumstantial and not sufficient, we submit, to convict. It seems that there was a refection at Marion, Ind., before the editors were due at Chicago, where they had been invited to breakfast by the packers. After the luncheon at Marion, which consisted of ham and chicken sandwiches, a third of the editors and their wives became ill. There was an outcry against the packers, although they were not connected with the refreshments at Marion, except by implication. It is not even charged that the chicken in the sandwiches was canned chicken. There is, of course, the explanation that emissaries of the packers prepared the sandwiches. In that view of the matter the invitation to breakfast in Chicago may have been a subterfuge to avert suspicion. The National

> Editorial Association, warned by its narrow escape at Marion, declined the invitation to e fed at Chicago. Now, it is obvious that the wholesale poisoning of editors would not be a good business advertisement for the packers, and if they had any designs upon the moulders of public opinion they-the packers-must be badly "rattled." People who are simple and credulous may give the packers the benefit of the doubt and allow them a selfish desire to be hospitable, thus of the editorial party at Marion; but let them ask themselves how the colic could have had any other cause than the products furnished by the packers. There are no obsters in the Wabash or oysters in the Indiana swimming holes. There may be other provocations to colic, solid and fluid, but in the present excited state of public feeling suspicion naturally turns to the packers. Still, we venture to interpose the plea that the case against them is not proved.

COMPLEXITIES OF ENGLISH.

Difficulties That Beset the Path of Spelling Reformer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Civilized language is fourfold: spoken, heard, read and Phonetics would revolutionize visual English, ignoring the fact that a new visual form would necessitate new lingual, auricular and manual forms. Linguistically, phonetics would be wasteful of social energy, because it would unnecessarily demand the creation of a new language.

To lilustrate, take the sentence: "A while ago Chicago I saw a chie Chinese chirographer. sounds. Tongue and ear are at variance with hand and eye. A foreigner knowing only the pronunclation of "Chicago" would read thus: "Ah wheel ahgo een Sheekahgo Ee sah ah sheek Sheenese sheero-grahfer." No one would understand him. might give up our orthographic complexi-

ties in despair.

The spelling reformer proposes to make it easy for him by making the visual and lingual languages uniform. The sentence might then appear: "A whyl ago in Shekabgo"—and here the vowel s with its many sounds would call a balt, necessitat ing the creation of new letters. Having extended the alphabet, he would still be as far from visual uniformity as ever, as will be seen in the words mpete, competitor, define, definite, connote, conno

The e in compete is not the e in competito and to have visual uniformity we would have to pronounce the one "compet" or the other "com-petitor," creating a new ear language, necessitatng a new tongue language; for if we said "com pect we would, to be consistent, also say "compect ition," giving as much emphasis to one syllable as to another, and also "compect i tor." What true of "compete" and its derived forms is true of nearly every other word in the language.

Thus the revolution of English in one of its form

ans revolution in all of them. Consider, there the magnitude of the undertaking—the creatled of a new language in a fourfold sense, not ye demanded by the exigencies of civilization-and you should easily see on which side economy iles, in the adoption of phonetics or in the retention of the present orthography, subject to those changes which unnoticed take place in the slow process JAMES ARMSTRONG. CHICAGO, June 19.

Bolivian Railway Contract.

William B. Sorsby, American Minister to Bolivia reports as follows: The National City Bank of New York and Speyer & Co., also of New York, agree form a company to build, or to have built, and to own and operate the proposed Bolivian system of railways. The effective capital of the company to be \$25,765,000, of which \$12,165,000 is to be furnished by Bolivia and \$14,600,000 by the bankers. The company will have an option, to be excretsed not later than 1909, on public lands, to be selected not later than 1836, on public lands, to be selected in any part of the country where such lands now exist, at their present legal value of about 184 cents American gold an acre, for agricultural lands. Exemption from all national, State and lands. Exemption from all national, State and municipal imposts and taxation upon all proper-ties and purtenances of the railways built and operated, and exemption from import duties upon all material and supplies imported for the construction, maintenance and operation of the said system or any portion thereof, for twenty-five years, I also conceded by the Bollvian Government system of Bolivian rallways comprised in

the contract is as follows: Viacha Oruro \$1,000,000 Oruro Cochabamba...... .130 5,600,000 Potosi-Tuniza La Paz-Puerto Pando... 10,000.000

The contract in its completed form will be submitted to the Bolivian Congress at its regular ses-sion, convening August 6, for ratification. Work is to begin as quickly as possible thereafter. This is a big opportunity for the sale of American railway equipment and material.

> The ball dress has the golden train And each frock has a claim; The bathing suit has no size at all. But it gets there just the same.

PARTH IN THE BUMA.

St. Paranaura, June to.-Aiready there are members of the Duma who have gone back to the provinces to tell their electors what this great new hope of Russia is doing. M. Safonoff has made a three days tour this week among the peacentry of Saratoff, whore he found interest and faith in the Duma for Impond his expectation. "It is like their ikon," he says. "To it alone they look for salvation." Every group of men he talked with select him to selvies them how to get to be of most our to the Dome. They were not usually extrement on the fund question, but were willing to scrapt the Constitutional Democrat the principle of compensation and local commissions to selfust the redistribution. He found very little class batted or threats of violent land seletter, so great is the faith

the Dums as a paramount authority. Many were surprised and disappointed that even Russia has not enough land to go stound among them all. They expect, however, that capital will be forthcoming to equip them for better cultivation, for small local loans and for crop storages. At one meeting M. Safonoff heard a peacant explain to the others that although the Duma is not in name a constituent assembly, it will become so in fact at the suitable moment. Some efectors complained about the Duma "playing at parties," but they agreed that he was right when he urged patience and warned them against disorder. which, he said, would please the bureaucrats and damage the Duma.

Another member who has been among his constituents in Smolensk says that the attitude of the Government may provoke the people to revolution, and that it will require a great effort on the part of the members of the Duma to keep their heads and at the same time hold the confidence of their constituents. The Smolensk landowners, who are now ready for hav cutting, say they have not the slightest idea whether their hay will eventually be stored in the landlords' or the laborers' sheds. Out on the land it is hopeless to expect that police or Cossacks can prevent the field hands from helping themselves.

The Government's land bill, in which a large scheme of migration is the chief provision, will require an enormous outlay of ready money. The peasant members explain that, even admitting the most favorable conditions-land given gratis not only in Siberia, but in the European provinces-migration would be of no help unless it were accompanied by enough money to buy cattle and corn and to meet the travelling expenses of the peasant and his family. The outlook is made worse by a year of bad crops, which will leave the farming population no resources to supplement any scheme of State aided migration. The peasants are convinced that the Government has no intention of offering any cash assistance. What money it can raise abroad it is using to strengthen its own defensive position against the people.

Here is a typical peasant protest against the "black band" telegrams urging the dispersal of the Duma as a rebel caucus, which the Government allows to be published daily in the Official Messenger. It was adopted by 14,000 inhabitants of the Astrakhan province and is addressed to one Tikhanovitch Savitzky, who had signed "black band" incitement. It reads: Know ye, Tikhanovitch Savitzky, that the simple people consider you the most evil enemies of the country and the monarch, because you are false monarchists, doing the Emperor a bear's [treacherous] service. We simple people love fervently our Czar, but remember the motto, 'favors from the Czar, but disservices from the Psar [his subordinates].' We know that such as Tikhanovitch Savitzky, who are slandering the Duma, are defending not the interests of the Czar, but of the Psar. grown hateful to every one." The protest is signed by the heads of the communes.

In Novgorod, where for the second year the peasants refuse to pay taxes or to till the new allotment land, the situation desperate. The peasants' attitude is that they have nothing now to do but wait until all the land comes to them from the new régime. The Governor has issued a proclamation stating that all schools and hospitals must be closed, as there are no local funds to maintain them. He has sent for military assistance and threatens martial law unless the peasantry resume paying taxes, but there is no likelihood of his proclamation altering the situation.

At Omsk and elsewhere in Siberia the Social Democratic organization is about the only institution which can get the population to follow its advice. Although Omsk itself is almost exclusively an official and military town, its four electors for the Duma are all Socialists. It showed no sign of interest in politics until the sanguinary repression of the January strike, but since then it has become a hot centre of revolu tionary propaganda.

At Irkutsk it is the same, except that most of the active members of the civilian population remain in jail or have been sent into exile. At Vladivostok all the officers who had entered as students in the Institute of Oriental Languages and who took part in the January political agitation have been expelled from the garrison by order of Gen. Grodekoff, the Commander in-Chief in the Far Fast.

A Question in Chronology. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not pos sible that "K. H. B." lost his head under the cir

clock be expected to tick on as usual confronted with such a remarkable spectacle?

Both the clock and the watch probably got a severe setback and stopped to recover from the shock of witnessing "K. H. B.'s" efforts to get back o bed with his head hung out of the window.

Then, again, if "K. H. B." remained in that pecu tar situation, how could be tell that the clock wa not ticking as usual? Furthermore, is "K. H. B certain that he drank some water? J. W. E. NEW YORK, June 20.

Is This a True Analysis?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I my political microscope to-day and took a look at the situation in Pennsylvania. The Penrose Republican party is in favor of overnment of the bosses, by the bosses, for the The new Lincoln Republican-Democratic party

is in favor of a government, people, for the people, Louis Green Munford, in favor of a government of the people, by the

Graft Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My barber acts so surly that it practically compels me to pay him tribute in order to get proper treatment. Same way with my waiter; same with the janitor; tips pave the way to decent treatment. Why single out insurance and railroad men? They only ollow the customs of the times. ELIZABETH, N. J., June 20. ISADORE SMITH.

Staten Island Vet Survives. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: What right has a real estate firm to change the name of Staten Island! I notice some one is advertising It as South New York. Has the Board of Alder-men really changed the name, or are these people just assuming to do it on their own responsibility?

But would they not be well

STATEN ISLAND, June 18. Recipe Wanted. Preservatives in meat Quite dublous may look,

NEW YORK-MASSACHUSETTS.

Only Congress Can Settle the Bounda Line Contraversy, it to Submitted. To THE ROTTON OF THE SUR- Sir During the second session of the New York Legisla помирания соттепро destants to enlighten their readers upon the subject of the New York and Massachusetts information must have come from very unte

One writer said that a controversy ove the lemminery line had extend for more than a contary, and was still before the New York egislature ster that it was all about natgorfloant bit of territory located metrics, at the northwest corner of Masse.

lingram wrong end up.

Now, the fact is the contracersy was closed considerably more than too years ago, and the matter has never been litigated in the courts of cirlier State since it was settled by an act of Congress, passed in 1780, after a survey made by Commissioners Hutchies, John Ewing and David house, three men amply qualified for their task. Thomas Hutchins was born in Mon-mouth, N. J., about 1730, and was geographe. nder Gen. Greene in the Revolutionary Army John Ewing, born in Maryland in 1782, was paster of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and vice-president of the Amer eas Philosophical Society. David Ritten-house was born in 1737, taught himself mathe natics while a boy on his father's farm, and was the most proficient surveyor in the coun-try. The New York and Pennsylvania line was rup by him in 1787. The Rittenhouse line between Massachusetts and New York, as it was called, became the line of jurisdiction etween the two States, and has so continued from August, 1787, when it was definitely marked, to the present time. There was a bitter controversy over the boundary from the first settlement of the country, until the contestants finally referred the matter to Congress. The original settlers of New York claimed as far east as the Connecticut River, while the Massachusetts settlers claimed even west of the Hudson River. These rival claims led to bloodshed in several instances.

islature of New York since the illegal attempt to chenge this boundary line in 1898 is whether the new location at the point where the Bos-ton and Albany Railroad crosses the State some twenty-nine miles south of the northwest corner of Massachusetts, is valid. Some ten or fifteen years ago one Wilson, connected with the New York State Engi neer's office, seems to have undertaken to review this line on his own responsibility and run a new line, instead of obeying his inrun a new line, instead of obeying his instructions to renew the line of jurisdiction. This new line he found by taking nearly fifty offsets. Thereupon, a request was forwarded to the Massachusetts Topographical Commission for a Joint perambulation of the line, and finally the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution in 1897, reading in part as follows: "The commissioners on the topographical survey of Massachusetts are hereby authorized, acting with any officers that may be appointed by the State of New York, to locate, define and mark, by appropriate monuments, the true line between the territory under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and that under the jurisdiction of the State of New York."

Instead of obeying the law and renewing the established monuments as they were required by the above act of the Legislature, the commissioners expended thousands of dollars on the work of projecting a new line from Alander Mountain to the State of Vermont, some forty-seven miles, cutting right and left, and rarely intersecting any of the old monuments, transferring individuals from one State to another without their consent.

The New York law requires the State Engineer to review all the State boundary monuments every three years and to renew all monuments found displaced. The Massachusetts act of 1827 duplicated these instructions. In one instance, the grante monument tup to mark the northwest corner of structions to renew the line of jurisdiction

The question that has been before the Leg-

tions. In one instance, the granite monu-ment set up to mark the northwest corner of Massachusetts by the legal representation of

three States, September 10, 1896, was taken over the State line and located in the town

over the State line and located in the town of Petersburg, N. Y.

When their lilegal work was completed not a member of either party engaged in that performance could tell how far they had moved it, their figures differing all the way from 53 feet to 62% feet.

A State line fixed by an act of Congress can be changed only by an act of Congress. There is no question about the location of the true line. Not a single inch of it has ever been litigated in the courts of either State, and any action by the Legislature of New York intended to complete the work done in 1898 is the merest farce.

It may be a question for the courts to

and any action by the Legislature of New York intended to complete the work done in 1808 is the merest farce.

It may be a question for the courts to decide whether those who moved the State line monument at the northwest corner of Massachusetts are not indictable by the Grand Jury of Berkshire county. At any rate, the Rittenhouse line of 1787 must remain the legal boundary, without the slightest regard to any action by the Massachusetts Topographical Commission, now definict, or the State Engineer of New York, or any laws passed by either or both of the States, until new commissions are appointed by both States, their work to be referred to Congress for approval or rejection.

The Massachusetts and New York line having been established by a special act of Congress can be changed now only by the same authority: consequently the attempt of the Massachusetts Topographical Commission and the State Engineer of New York to substitute a straight line for the one marked by the old monuments and their transfer of residents from one State to another were all wrong and cannot be set right by any proceedings of the State Legislatures.

NELSON SPOFFORD,
Surveyor on the Massachusetts Northern Boundary from 1888 to 1898.

HAVERBILL, Mass., June 18.

Boundary from 1888 to 1898. HAVERHILL, Mass., June 18.

From Good Housekeeping Probably the finest set of royal Sevres in this country is the Napoleon service in the possession of Mrs. James Spencer Cannon of New York, as even in the museum at Savres there is nothing to equal it of the same period. It was ordered by Napoleon I. in 1811-12 for his stepson, Eugène de Reauharnals, who was then Viceroy of Naples. From Hortense, mother of Napoleon III., it passed on to Empress Eugenie, who gave it to her godson Baron B -- from whose chateau it was purchased. It is a coffee set of most exquisite design and surpassing workmanship; the color, a deep palm green with arabesques in gold and especially graceful handles of gilded bronze. The medallions, copied from the poets of the Umzi gallery at Florence by Didier, the great portrait painter in china of that spoch, are less offensive than usual, being only in a monochrome of sepla.

Battle Ground correspondence Vancouver Columbian.
If "Uncle Tom's Cable" or some other good play would come to Battle Ground once in awhile it would be well patronized.

Such woe is thine, O Russia-thine such tears

As Rachel, mourning for her children, wept In Rama. Scridom passed, still Justice slept, While Despotism's whelps, grown bold with years Thy land-lorn peasants robbed; their prayers with Were answered; grim, gaunt Famine spectral

Abroad; where Famine spared the red flam e leapt, And bore thy fields no harvest save new fears.

The nations, in thine hour of direct ne Stood sodden by, nor salved thy grievous hurt, Nor gave thy cry for succor any heed But thou art risen now; no more inert, Wilt surely, grandly come into thine own, And reap in joy thy grain in sorrow sown.

The torch of Freedom, ever bright ning ray, Shall yet within thy borders shine supreme; The dawn is near-fulfilment of the dream Vacreby dark night gave pledge of coming day, The truth of old shall truth endure for aye New forms we frame to word the ancient theme New lamps are lighted from the first-lit gleam; Yet right, not might, comes victor from the fray

Ye have been tried and tested as by fire Ye have been sorely sifted, chaff and grain; Each trial brings your final triumph nigher Each sifting proves the kernels that remain Ere yet with honor from the strife ye rest.

No weapons of a carnal strife ye wield, Assembled in the Duma's congress hall; 'Tis virtue arms you; like a mighty wall Faith is your buttress, your unfailing shield.
As for a nation's life ye take the field Which, as ye win or fail, shall rise or fall-Then voice imperative the millions' call, Nor cease until the millions' fate is scaled.

Men of the Duma, heed your sacred trust And guard it well! See that ye give not o'er While strength is left to give and parry thrust Remember, right is might forevermore! The war you wage is holy war indeed nation's love its saviors' worthy meed.

ENGLISHMEN IN AMERICA.

Good Fellows," But Flem in the Bellet That Engiant's the Better Piace. To run Eurgon or Tun Sun Ser. I think topo is much of truth in Bishop Petter's stanent regarding the gran that hes been going the pounts of late years in 'high toned' and iplomatic quarters on the alleged love of the British for Americans. I size think his deserves credit for stating his opinion of frankly. He evidently down't believe in headstoking his countrymen into the belief

that they are octoomed beyond price by July this has note to early alongside Englishmen n this country for a short time to learn the heritations and manners. About the only have known how to cost aspersions as or at finner. While still on # green! . a:

better living than he would at hongs us back with nothing but store I have shown one of these creatures around ords of admiration and supprise emanarom him on our wonderful buildings at stitutions. But, no. The most pool," Ye gods! Just think of admit was that if was "something its What can you expect of such per ple, even when the things are put before their

They are so convinced of their are super-They are so convinced of their own superiority in everything that it is beyond them to admire or adopt anything they see in other countries. If the Japanese were as atupid and conservative as the liftish they would have been a back number instead of what they are to-day. I am acquainted with limitishers here who have raised families in this country, and while their children are Americans the fathers refuse to become naturalized, not mainly through their love for their home land (which is excusable in any manning, not mainly through their love for their home land (which is excusable in any manning to everything American (always excepting the dollars) that is so deep rooted it seems to be hereditary with them. The best proof, perhaps, that could be given to show that they have no love for us is this very reluctance on their part to become American citizens, which is more pronounced with them than with any other foreigners here.

Of course there are some among them who view America in a not unfriendly light; but these are the travelled Englishmen of wealth and leisure, a few of whom are men of science and learning. But the bulk of English innulgrans in this country are, always have been, and always will be anti-American in their very heart of hearts, no matter what the tongue may say, But they are not had fellows in many other ways to get along with—if you are willing to eschew politics. It is a very wise policy for America to be on good terms with England, nevertheless, as with incom—"entangling alliances with nore"—should never be forgotten, and the best surety for our peace is to be will armed.

Brooklyn, June 20, William L. Dooley, ority in everything that it is beyond them to

INDIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

Mass Meetings Protest Against British Policy Toward the Sultan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Indian papers to hand by to-day's mail contain re-ports of mass meetings of Indian Mussulmans of a representative character at various places to protest against the action of the British Government in the matter of the Egyp tian boundary question. That at Calcutta on May 20 was attended by more than four thousand persons, comprising men of high position in private and civil life, such as soortis, maimons, moulavis, hafiz, zemindars, merchants, traders and Governsingle Hindu was present on the occasion the promoters of the meeting desiring to emphasize the distinctly Moslem character of their proceedings. The resolution passed testified to the tem-per of those present, and was as follows:

That the Mohammedans of Calcutta and its That the Mohammedans of Calcutta and its suburbs, in public meeting assembled, express profound regret and dissatisfaction at the unhappy policy which has culminated in strained relations between his imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, the spiritual head of millions of Mohammedans, and the British Government, and hope that in the interest of England and of the Mohammedan population of India alike, an open rupture will yet be avoided and a peaceful settlement of the dispute in question arrived at; and this meeting requests his Excellency the Vicercy of India to use his influence with the British Government to prevent hostilities.

The above is taken from the Indian Emeire
of Calcutta. The meeting at Lahore, according to the Paninbee of that city, appears to
have been equally important, and the result
of the demonstration of feeling by the Mussulmans generally throughout India in the
press and on platforms was that the Viceroy summoned a special meeting of his councit to consider the situation.

New York, June 20.

The Burlington Magazine for June.

rine for June, published by Robert Grier Cooke (Incorporated) is a photogravure of a hitherto unknown portrait drawing by Gentile Bellini. which was recently discovered at Constanti-nople by Mr. F. R. Martin of the Swedish Embassy, who contributes an article about his discovery. This work was painted on paper in watercolor and gold. In this connection it is interesting to recall that Bellini painted portraits of Sultan Mohamed, the conqueror of Constantinople, and of the members of his court; yet of all Bellini's work done in Constantinople only three examples seem to have survived. Mr. Robert Ross seem to have survived. Mr. Robert Ross discusses the place of William Blake in English art in a profusely illustrated article of the greatest interest and value, and Wilhelm R. Valentiner (through Mr. Campbell Dodgson's translation) follows with an equally scholarly description, illustrated, of Rembrandt's "The Blinding of Samson," recently acquired by the Frankurt Gallery. Mr. R. S. Clouston concludes his series of articles on eighteenth century mirrors, and Mr. A. J. Finberg contributes a long, comparative study on "Some So-Called Turners in the Print Room" of the British Museum. Connoisseurs will welcome Mr. W. H. James Weale's series of articles, illustrated by full page plates, on "Netherlandish Art at the Guildhall," begun in this number. The directorship of the National and the Tate galleries forms the subject for editorial discussion under the caption of "Some Pressing Questions of the Public Service." As usual, the department of "Art in America," under the editorial direction of Mr. Frank J. Mather, Jr., contains much valuable matter of concern to American art lovers and art anti-cuts of concern to American art lovers and art anti-cuts of the public service of concern to American art lovers and art anti-cuts of seles M. A. Richter's illustrated article on the Cauessa collection of Greek and Roman potteryin the New York Metropolitan Museum, as well as a number of art notes in general. discusses the place of William Blake in Engpolitan Museum, as well as a number of art notes in general.

Varieties of Women.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The light shed on woman's nature by your correspondent "F. T." is so luminous that it dims the radiance of rest of THE SUN in to-day's issue. he is a bachelor and he confesses to half a century of existence and a hall room in Brooklyn, which s a partial explanation of it all.

How easy it is to generalize about humanity from

one's own limited experience, and how generally such generalizations are false. Adam was perhaps in a position to form a true opinion of feminine nature; but even he, perhaps, might have falled in an absolute appreciation of Eve's traits. For it is almost impossible for one woman to "be alike," to say nothing of the millions now on earth. If all women like the weak, complaisant met of forceful, frank and independent men become extinct by a process of natural elimination. If any "serious, studious and consistently ambifuous young men" are neglected by the young women, it is because they are also, as "F. T." suggests. 'inattentive to young women," or because have chanced to associate with that portion of f

ninity that prefers the careless, prodigal sort of the good, the bad and even the indifferent, though the latter have to become converted to one of the first two varieties. "F. T." will find proof of that fact even in Brooklyn. There are worthy and un-worthy husbands in that dormitory section of the metropolis; there are the frank and the insincere sorts; there are even married men with real force of character as well as polished villains. (Why is

by the way, that villains are always polished?)
Feminine tastes vary in the greatest degree.
Some good friend of "F. T." should induce him either to leave Brooklyn, where most women are narried or have "set their dates," and obtain for him the entrance into a new and different circle of women friends before it is too late. "Women possess little discernment"! Fie: They've proba-bly had too much for him! M. A. IDEN. NEW YORK, June 20.

One Consolation. Knicker-Did that graduate ask you if her hat was on straight? Bocker-Yes, it was the only thing on earth she